

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:335
ANSWERED ON:14.08.2001
RESTRUCTURING OF CRSP
AMBATI BRAHMANIAH

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have restructured the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) to make it more 'demand-driven';
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this programme has failed to meet its expectations;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the manner in which the new demand-driven Central Rural Sanitation Programme differs from the earlier programme;
- (f) whether frequent changes in the programme will create uncertainty in the minds of NGOs and others; and
- (g) if so, the steps proposed to review the existing Central Rural Sanitation Programme to make it target-oriented?

Answer

MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU)

(a) to (g): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT AS REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.335 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.8.2001

(a & b): Yes Sir, taking into consideration the experience gained in the implementation of the Programme in the past, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was restructured w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme moves away from the principle of State-wise allocations primarily based on poverty criteria to a 'demand-driven' approach. States are required to formulate Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) projects in identified districts. The Programme is implemented as community led and people centred. A demand driven approach is adopted with increased stress on awareness building and meeting the demand with alternate delivery mechanisms. Rural school sanitation has been introduced as a major component and entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural people. Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in identified 150 districts. The allocation based programme is being phased out by the end of the current financial year.

(c) to (e): In the first phase of the implementation of the Total Sanitation Campaign Programme, the States/UTs have to undertake Start-up activities, which includes preliminary surveys, initial publicity, Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities and awareness generation so as to create demand for the sanitation. These activities are time consuming. States like Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have reported physical progress under TSC.

(f) & (g): Based on the past experience and outcome of the National Seminar held in July, 1998 and also in the line with the strategy outlined in the Ninth Plan, the Programme was restructured in the year 1999. Since, this Programme has been recently restructured, at present there is no such proposal for further restructuring. However, the Programme is regularly being monitored through monthly and quarterly progress reports and also by organizing Regional Workshops. The activities are carried out as per demand generated and as such there is no annual targets fixed for the districts under the Total Sanitation Campaign.